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#### ABSTRACT

Spirituality is an important aspect of counseling. This paper identifies spirituality as a task that is a journey universal to human beings. It presents a taxonomy of spirituality/consciousness developed by Render and Lemire, postulating five levels of taxonomy: self, others, groups, the world, and cosmic. These levels apply across cultural, racial, and ethnic lines and are used to conceptualize the spiritual journey as a five-step process. Step One--Describe the Wound--refers to the counseling issues that are still affecting the individual. The counselor acts as a coach, teacher, mentor, and surrogate parent in the healing relationship. Step Two--Outline the Journey--describes the direction of the path to individuation. Step Three--Attempts to Individuation--explains the efforts and outcomes of initiatives. Step Four--Struggles--involves the understanding of the struggles that take place in life and how the outcomes occurred. Step Five--Individuation/Individuating--refers to how resolutions were made of the struggles. Counselors dealing with multicultural issues can use the five-step model since this approach to spirituality crosses ethnic, cultural, national, and gender lines. The model describes a process with principles of growth and healing for all human beings. (JDM)



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#### SPIRITUALITY AND MULTICULTURAL COUNSELING:

### A GENERIC MODEL AND DISCUSSION

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Spirituality is an important, but underappreciated, aspect of counseling.

Spirituality is also an important element of multicultural counseling, as the life task of spirituality is a generic model which applies across cultures and subcultures. This article identifies spirituality as a task that is a journey universal to human beings. McCormick, Kottman and Ashby (1996) discussed the importance of spirituality in the treatment of bulimics. Warfield and Goldstein (1996) discussed the importance of spirituality in recovering alcoholics. Ganje-Fling and McCarthy (1996) discussed the impact of childhood sexual abuse on client spiritual development. Adler (1958) identified three life tasks: "The three ties in which human beings are bound (occupation, community, and intimacy) set the three problems of life; but none of these problems can be solved separately; each of them demands a successful approach to the other two" (p. 239).

McCormick, Kottman and Ashby (1996) discussed five life tasks: self, friendship, work, love and spirituality (p. 407).

The purpose of this article is to describe the life task of spirituality as a journey and present a taxonomy of spirituality/consciousness developed by Render and Lemire (1989). The spirituality taxonomy is an elaboration of earlier work by Maslow (1968). Five levels of the taxonomy are postulated: self, others, groups, the world, and cosmic. These levels apply across cultural, racial, and ethnic lines. The purpose is to conceptualize the life task of spirituality as a journey that involves a five-step process. A counselor dealing with multicultural issues has many opportunities for helpful and constructive interventions using this five-step model:



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#### Step One - Describe the Wound:

Step one is a chance to describe the nature and extent of the wound or wounds, since with many individuals there are multiple problems or blocks. The "wound" can be more broadly defined as the major or minor counseling issues that are still "alive" or functional for the individual. Important therapeutic questions can be asked: "Is the wound fresh or old?" "Are there multiple wounds?" "Do you need to have a wound?" "Does the wound need to be torn open?" At this first step much time and effort must be put into the new relationship. The old rules, such as "Don't speak, don't feel, don't trust," must be replaced with new positive guidelines. The old negative scripts must be acknowledged, understood, and adapted to in some positive way. It is unlikely that any progress will be made in the therapeutic journey unless there is an authentic relationship at this primary level. The actual role of the counselor in the healing relationship is one of coach, teacher, mentor and surrogate parent. The most common term for the wound is "codependence"; however, this author prefers to use "wound."

#### **Step Two – Outline the Journey:**

Beginning the journey is the start of the second step of the healing process, the road to "individuation." There are actually multiple journeys on the road to individuation. The primary journey is life long, at least. You do not drive directly to New York from San Francisco. You must pass through Sacramento, Reno, Salt Lake City, Denver, and so on. This is also a hopeful situation, since a journey of a thousand miles must begin with one step. The therapeutic goals at step two are to define the major and minor individual goals for the person on the journey. These goals may in fact be spiritual and infinite (in



the cosmic sense). Thus, the journey may well be never-ending and transcend our corporeal incarnation. A taxonomy of spirituality/consciousness (Fig. 3) has been prepared to help identify progress and set goals. So, in Step two, the "Therapeutic Goal" (TG) is to define the direction of the path we each follow toward our 'ultimate destination', as the Good Witch said to Dorothy of OZ.

## **Step Three - Attempts at Individuation:**

The third step of the process being described involves the initial attempts of the individual to deal and progress along the path. "Initial attempts" are as infinite as people are: this may be first (or second or third) marriages, first divorces, first jobs, first intimacies, first loves. There are two important aspects of step three: (a) that there have been attempts or efforts made (so the person has something to work with), and (b) the outcomes of these attempts. Thus, there is much opportunity at step three to study, understand, contemplate, learn, practice, unlearn and relearn. These attempts are consistent with Adlerian and Jungian principles of positiveness, which result in movement toward wellness and integration.

# <u>Step Four – Struggles:</u>

The fourth step of the counseling process involves an understanding of the struggles that take place in life, usually as a concomitant of the attempts we make to deal with and live our lives. Here, again, is the opportunity for the introspective and extrospective contemplation. The focus, however, is not so much on the struggles as on their outcomes. There are important therapeutic questions to be considered: What were the struggles? How many struggles were there (are there)? What worked well? What



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didn't work? What would the person change? What is the person aiming for? The struggles can take on a Taoian flavor, as when one strives to be actively passive. The positive resolution of these struggles results in movement toward the goal of individuation.

## <u>Step Five – Individuation/Individuating:</u>

In this counseling process, the ultimate goal, at both experiential and spiritual levels, is individuation. At the micro level, individuation can be described as resolution, usually of the struggles that occur in step four. These struggles are at the personal and interpersonal level or at the cosmic level in which we may be making progress in some 'ultimate' sense. What is encouraging for older people to understand, and is somewhat discouraging for younger people who understand, is that individuation probably does not take place early in life. Individuation is wisdom; it comes only to a few. Maturity, wisdom and individuation are probably the domains of what American society likes to call the "old," or, at least, the "older." What must be considered are the indications of individuation.

Individuation, like "self-actualization" (see Appendix B), is somewhat difficult to make specific. However, from what this author can determine, individuation is much like self-actualization and can probably be considered synonymous. The other thing to remember is that like self-actualization, individuation is probably never fully achieved (at least not in our corporeal state). People, including all those from different cultures and subcultures, are not self-actualized, they are self-actualizing. People are not individuated, they are individuating. We, all of us and the Universe, are not so much things as processes



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which are becoming. Processes are never-ending. So, just what are some indicators of self-actualization and individuation?

The Test for Self-Actualizing Tendencies (TSAT) (see Appendix A) was developed to help understand this fluid concept. The TSAT is not a clinical test; it is a test designed to facilitate understanding and possibly help set goals (contact the author for a copy of the norms).

The approach to spirituality presented is a universal one which applies across ethnic, cultural, national, and gender lines. This model is one of process, not product, which is a blend of Adlerian and Jungian principles. These principles of growth and healing have potential for all human beings.

In this article, a five-step process that leads to what Jungians call "Individuation," has been presented. Figure 1 presents the stages of the process, while Figure 2 presents some healing rituals. Last, a taxonomy of spirituality which progresses from **Self** to **Cosmic** awareness is presented in Figure 3.

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### FIGURE 1 - STAGES OF INDIVIDUATION

## I. The Lifelong Process

"Young" (1) The Wound or Hurt

(2) The Journey or Process

Mid-Life (3) Initial Attempts to Deal with or Cope

(4) The Struggle or Effort

"Old" (5) Individuation/Self-Actualization/Wisdom

#### II. Situational Processes

- (a) The Wound/Hurt/Issue
- (b) The Journey/Process
- (c) Individual Attempts at Solutions
- (d) The Struggle or Effort
- (e) The Resolution of one Issue Toward Individuation/Self-Actualization



#### FIGURE 2 – SOME HEALING RITUALS

Write or tell out the process as a journey. Include important traps and milestones. Paint a picture with words.

Make a Resentment Ball – Tie a knot in some string. Tie small knots for small resentments and big knots for big resentments. Tie one knot for each resentment, real or imagined, during the journey to the present time. Then, as each resentment is healed, undo one knot of the Resentment Ball.

Write an undelivered letter to the person who hurt you.

Mail the letter to the person who hurt you.

Talk to the person who hurt you.

In order to heal, resentment must be transformed into appreciation. This may be difficult to do, granted. The negative force must be made into positive force.

Ask yourself therapeutic questions: Could it have been worse? If it could, don't you have something to be thankful for?

Did you learn anything positive from the experience? If you could, don't you have something to be thankful for?

Is there anything you might have done but didn't do because of the wound? If so, don't you have something to be thankful for?

Express the journey in pictures, symbols or collage. You transcribe the journey to the present. The future is yours to build.

Identify and describe tangible indicators of change. Go out to dinner. Send a divorce card. Go back to your maiden name or make up a new name that you like more.

Meditate in the morning when you're relaxed.

Breathe deeply.

Enjoy the stars. We are all infinite.

Take pleasure in a smile. Smile back.

Find new ways to connect and affirm, both self and others.

How will you be able to tell when individuation has taken place?



#### FIGURE 3 – A SPIRITUALITY/CONSCIOUSNESS TAXONOMY

The taxonomy presented is designed to be a model that can be used to assess the level of spiritual development and establish a goal that can be worked toward.

#### TAXONOMY OF SPIRITUAL OBJECTIVES Examples of General Spiritual Objectives and Behavioral Terms for the Spiritual Domain of the Taxonomy **Illustrative General Illustrative Behavioral Terms for Stating Specific Spiritual Outcomes Spiritual Objectives** Has positive self-concept Uses personal pronouns Self Has sense of personal, social and occupa-Self-accepting Introspective tional self Self-understanding Self-concept is not rigid Self-concept has fluid boundaries Independent Possesses clearly developed sense of "I" Self-tolerant Lacks Narcissism Self-patient Acts independently Others Has positive other-concept Others accepting Thinks of others as important and Listens Watches significant Has authentic friendships Learns Cares Can share self with others Shares Can disclose feelings to others Feels empathy for others Discloses Acts interdependently Feels Acts Identifies with other groups Identifies Groups Joins groups without losing own identity Joins Is not unduly influenced by group Maintains independence thinking Defends Defends the larger group when attacked Shows pride or threatened Feels belonging Dedicated to the larger group Cooperates Takes pride in positive group Shows interest membership Feels strong sense of belonging while Maintaining positive sense of self



Global Award	Aware of interconnectedness of the world Appreciates other kinds of people and their cultures Is not ethnocentric Shows respect for other kinds of people And cultures Is racially and ethnically tolerant	Understands Appreciates Respects Tolerates Sees whole Understands relationships
Cosmic	Feels oneness with the Universe Is internally calm and compassionate Experiences enlightenment Is aware of a relationship with Supreme Force or Being Is transcendent Minimizes material acquisitions Understands the relationship between physical and spiritual being Is transformational Sees spiritual teaching of historical wisdom in context Is not literal about ancient historical teaching Sees present application of historical wisdom Is wise	Feels Compassionate Wise Calm Accepting Sharing Caring Understanding Transcendent Transforming Healing Healthful Balanced Sensitive

This taxonomy is hierarchical. Higher levels require inclusion of lower levels. It is believed that this taxonomy (based on an elaboration of Maslow's needs hierarchy) has strong implications for anyone interested in the development of the "whole" person.



# APPENDIX A TEST FOR SELF-ACTUALIZING TENDENCIES (TSAT) Copyright © 1988 by David Lemire

Name:							(	Gender: _	M	_ <b>F</b>
<u>Direct</u>					_			vant to ge cs mention	-	
(1)	The way I per wrong about	the way	-	e real w	-	ate. Th	at is to	say, I am	not usually	,
		True	O	3	4	3	1	raise		
(2)	I normally have	ve a stro True	ong sens	e of self	f-accept 4	ance.	1	False		
(3)	I normally ha				of other		is to sa		ghly non-	
		True	6	5	4	3	1	False		
(4)	I am a highly feelings to an	-	-	rson. T	hat is to	say, I	do not (	censor or o	control my	
	J	_	6	5	4	3	1	False		
(5)	I have a high people.	desire fo	or priva	cy and a	lone-tir	ne, even	thougl	n I like and	l accept ot	her
	people.	True	6	5	4	3	1	False		
(6)	I am a highly independent v		nous pe	rson. T	hat is, I	think, f	eel and	behave in	highly	
	Γ	-	6	5	4	3	1	False		
(7)	I am not parti say, other pec "going along	ple woi	ıld cons	sistently						
					4	3	1	False		
(8)	I appreciate nabout myself,							s to say, I	feel good	
	,	True		5	4	3	1	False		
(9)	I am able to e not only can I whole range of	feel ang	ger and							
	3	True	_	5	4	3	1	False		



(10)		s which are These expe	e highly eriences	person are me	al, posit ta-cons	tive, exp	erience				
		True	6	5	4	3	1	False			
(11)	I think of n thinking of	-	-	-		-		have no problem with planet. False			
(12)	I have a we without sac	-		-	_	with otl	ner peop	ole in positive ways,			
	Without Su	True	6 6	5	4	3	1	False			
(13)	My relation relationship	_	_			-	_	g. That is to say, my ctive. False			
(14)	believe that	t people shat they thin	ould be k when	e involve I am m	ed in de aking a	cisions (	hat influ	cracy. That is to say, I uence them. I ask other ring other people. I			
(15)	I am a high ways, or th	_				I comm	only do 1	things in innovative			
<i></i>											
(16)	I think of n infinite.	ny self-acti	ualizing	experie	nces as	being o	n-going	g, ever-changing and			
		True	6	5	4	3	1	False			
(17)	Even though my personality is relative consistent, my values are actually always in flux. That is to say, my values constantly change over time to reflect my growth and personal development.										
		True	6	5	4	3	1	False			
(18)	I know and				_						
		True	6	5	4	3	1	False			
(19)	I understand the difference between "deficiency needs" and "growth" or "being needs."										
		True	6	5	4	3	1	False			
(20)	What I am	What I am sure of is what I don't know.									
		True	6	5	4	3	1	False			



#### **SCORING INSTRUCTIONS**

Add your total score by combining each circled number from one to twenty	<sup>7</sup> . <b>A</b>
question marked "true" counts as a "6". A question marked "false" counts as a "1"	١.

Your total score:	120 to 100 = HIGHLY Self-Actualizing
	99 to 60 = SOMEWHAT Self-Actualizing
	59 to 20 = NOT VERY Self-Actualizing

Remember that self-actualization is a process, not a stage. Think of self-actualization as a verb rather than a noun. For more information read: *Toward a Psychology of Being* by Abraham Maslow or *A Consciousness/Spirituality Domain Based on An Elaboration of Maslow's Hierarchy* by Gary Render and Dave Lemire.



# APPENDIX B MASLOW'S HIERARCHY OF NEEDS -- UPDATED

Gary F. Render

Transhuman Transcendent Transpersonal

Self-Actualization

Truth
Goodness
Beauty
Aliveness
Individuality

Perfection Necessity

Completion

ompletion Justice

Order

Simplicity

Richness

Playfulness

Effortlessness

Self-sufficiency Meaningfulness

Self-esteem Esteem by others

Basic Needs

Growth Needs\*

Love & belongingness

Safety & Security

Physiological Air, Water, Food, Shelter, Sleep, Sex

I should say also that I consider Humanistic, Third Force Psychology to be transitional, a preparation for a still 'higher' Fourth Psychology, transpersonal, transhuman, centered in the cosmos rather than in human needs and interest, going beyond humaness, identity, self-actualization and the like. (Maslow, A. H. 1968. *Toward a Psychology of Being*. New York: Van Nostrand, pp. iii-iv).



<sup>\*</sup>Growth needs are all of equal importance, not hierarchical.

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